

REBEL-FEDERAL DEATH DUEL CONTINUES

Madero Pleased to Learn That
United States Will Not
Interfere

NEUTRAL ZONE IS CREATED

Correspondent Tells of His
Visit With Diaz—Refugee
Describes Battle

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 17.—The fed-
erals were preparing tonight to use
dynamite bombs on the rebels' position.
An assault by federals on the Y. M.
C. A. building this afternoon was re-
pulsed by the rebels.

The rebels have advanced their lines
and appear to be getting the best of
the fighting.

The operations today were of a se-
rious character.

An American named Gibbons was
wounded while crossing a street near
the embassy this afternoon.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 17.—Rebel
forces began storming the palace early
this afternoon with a 12-inch cannon.
A private telegram received here
today from Mexico City. An uncor-
roborated report, said to have been trans-
mitted over the wires below Juarez,
reported that Diaz occupied the palace
at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Censorship
continues tonight, however, on the
Mexico City end of all wires below this
point.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 17.—It is re-
ported that Francisco de la Barra will
be arrested at the first opportunity for
alleged complicity in the rebellion.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 17.—President
Madero today received the reply from
President Taft's telegram protesting
against intervention in which
President Taft assured him that the
reports that it was the intention of
the United States government to land
troops in Mexico were inaccurate.

"I never expected anything less than
this," commented Madero on reading
President Taft's message. "I regard
it as satisfactory and friendly."
The fighting continued throughout
the day, but the federal guns were in-
effective in dislodging the rebels from
their entrenched and fortified posi-
tions. Furthermore, the federals did
not show the same progressiveness
which characterized their action in
the early days of the battle. This is
believed due to the fact that they real-
ize that for the present the govern-
ment forces are not of sufficient
strength to defeat the rebels.

Short Range Fire Soon.
General Huerta announced, how-
ever, that he expected soon to begin
(Continued on Page Two.)

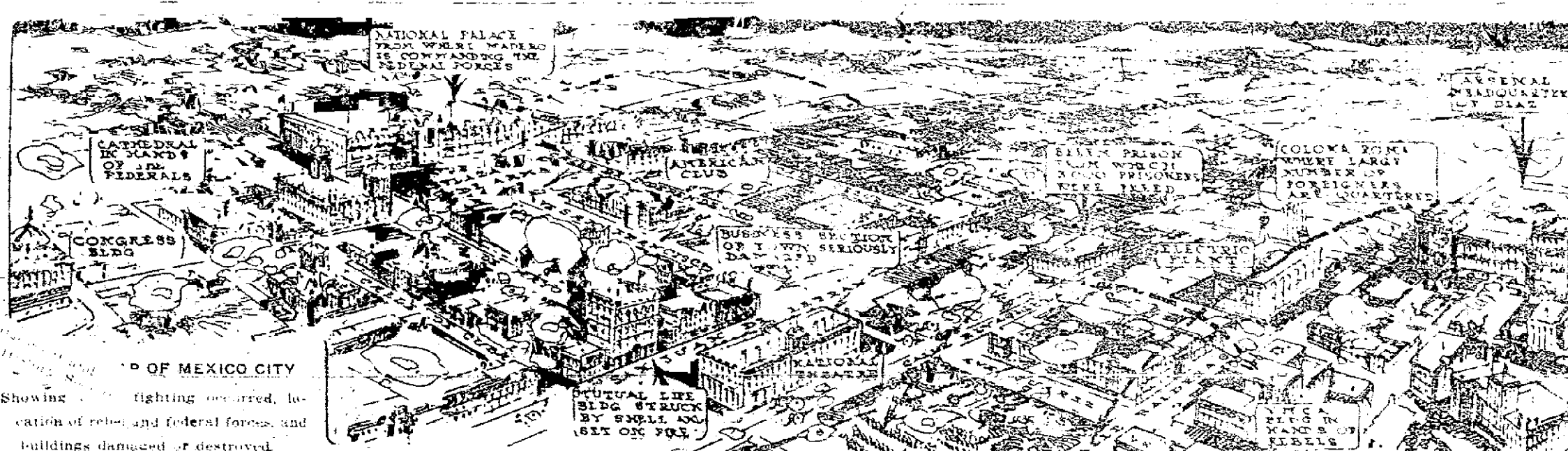
BLAME FEDERALS BREAKING TRUCE

NUMBER OF DEAD CAN'T BE DETERMINED

Sunday's Battle Graphically
Described in Message Via
Courier to Vera Cruz

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16.—(By courier
to Vera Cruz, Feb. 17.)—It was the fed-
eral forces that precipitated hostilities
which broke the armistice on Sunday.
Operations were resumed without
warning when the rebels fired upon the
federals who were seeking to advance
their lines upon the west side of the
cannon.
The movement was observed by the
outsiders and the word was passed to
Captain Delgado, commander in charge
of the rebel west wing. He at once
gave orders to check the advance.
The firing in this section quickly
provoked a return fire from the fed-
eral positions, and within 10 minutes
the big guns of both forces were in
action as fiercely as at any period of
the battle.
Immense water mains lying ready
for installation were said to have been
used as a tunnel by the government
soldiers to approach the enemy's lines.
The American ambassador and other
foreign diplomatic representatives had
received assurance earlier in the day
that the armistice would be extended
to 8 o'clock Monday night, as the re-
port of the foreigners from the lines
of fire had not been completed.

Number of Dead Unknown.
An accurate approximation of the
number of dead and wounded in the
eight days' fighting is impossible. Gov-
ernment army officers admit 350 killed
(Continued on Page Two.)



U. S. MARINES ORDERED TO CUBA FOR MEXICAN SERVICE

Army and Navy Directed to Be Ready for
Tropical Service; Officials Deny
Intentions of Intervention

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Two thousand United States
marines from various barracks along the Atlantic coast were
ordered to Cuba today, there to be held in readiness for possi-
ble use in Mexico. Half of them will leave tomorrow night
from Philadelphia on the army transport Meade, already on
its way from Newport News for the purpose. The second
thousand will start from Norfolk on the naval transport
Prairie, which, it is expected, will clear Wednesday. The ma-
rines will be drawn from the barracks at Norfolk, Washington,
Philadelphia, New York, Portsmouth, Boston and Charleston.

Guantanamo is the present objective point of the marines
who will be established in camp in connection with the fleet
under the command of Rear Admiral Badger. Whether these
men will get further than Guantanamo will depend upon Mex-
ican developments.

Besides the movement of the marines, two army transports
were ordered tonight to proceed at once from Newport News to
Galveston, Tex., where they might be close at hand for the
movement of troops from the border should any unexpected
emergency arise. Early in the day the third cavalry at Fort
Sam Houston was directed to hold itself in readiness to entrain
for Galveston prepared for foreign service.

The government has no transports
available in gulf waters and investi-
gation disclosed that to engage com-
mercial vessels in time of emergency
would entail enormous expense and
delay would result in preparing them
for transport service. It was there-
fore determined to send two of the
transports at Newport News to the
Texas port to await further orders. It
was not announced which transports
would be sent, but the McCallan,
Sumner and Kilpatrick are prepared
for service.

The marine brigade will be in com-
mand of Colonel Lincoln Karmann, the
first regiment, which leaves from
Philadelphia being in charge of Colonel
George Barnett of Philadelphia, with
Lieutenant Colonel John A. Lajane
of New York second in command. The
second regiment, sailing from Norfolk,
will be under Colonel Joseph H.
Pendleton, who was active in the re-
cent activity of American marines in
Nicaragua, and Lieutenant Charles G.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY LAUNCHES CRUSADE AGAINST VICE; THREE WOMEN ARRESTED

Purcell, in Interview, Declares All Violations
of City Laws Will Be Prosecuted to Limit

With the arrest of Blanche Pelletier,
Eva Roe and Alice Smith, in the ven-
ue hotel on East Huerfano street,
yesterday, on information from the
district attorney's office, charging
them with conducting a house of ques-
tionable character, District Attorney
M. W. Purcell declared that he has
inaugurated a crusade against vice in
this city that he intends shall drive
out all disorderly places and secret
gaming dens and stop the illegal sale
of liquor by prosecuting the offenders
to the full extent of the law.

The arrest of the women in the Ven-
ue followed an investigation by the
district attorney's office. Women
conducting themselves improperly
there, it is said, and beer was sold at
fancy prices to revelers. Blanche Pel-
letier, it is said, is proprietor of the
house and the other two women are
living there.
Four young men are now in the
county jail awaiting trial on charges
of larceny preferred against them by
Blanche Pelletier. Among the articles
she accused them of stealing was what
he called the Huerfano street goddess
of Liberty—a blown plaster of paris
statuette, 10 inches high.

Taken to County Jail.
When arrested by deputy sheriffs
yesterday, the women were taken to
the county jail and locked up. They
will appear before the district court
during the present term. Blanche Pel-
letier was released under \$500 bond at 3

Misrepresentation of the Conservation Policy in Colorado Is Denounced

In order to refute the deliberate
misrepresentation of the effect of the
conservation policy in Colorado, as
made by Governor Alva, Senator
Shafroth and other politicians, the
following statement is published by
the American National and Colorado
livestock associations, the Colorado
Stock Raising association and other
prominent organizations and individ-
uals:

The intemperate statements con-
taining the federal policy of conserva-
tion which are being published in Den-
ver should not be taken as representa-
tive of the true sentiment of our people.
However, when the demand for
state ownership of all our public lands
may be, we are not going to take the
advice given by one of the speakers
at a recent luncheon, and "throw the
federal officials out of Colorado."
Neither will we tolerate without protest,
the spirit that induced the Gov-
ernor to send a telegram to New York,
in which he said that if President
Wilson should reappoint Mr. Fisher as
Secretary of the Interior, it "would be
a slap in the face of every Colorado
citizen."

The Governor should not forget in
his eagerness to advance the unrea-
sonable land policy which he advo-
cates, that he was elected by a minor-
ity vote. There are many of his own
political faith in the state who do not
agree with his extreme views.

The withdrawal of this large num-
ber of marines means, it is said, that
that branch of the defensive service
of the country probably will be ob-
liged to go entirely unrepresented in the
inaugural parade.
President Taft plainly is worried by
the fact that although he has only 15
more days to serve in the White
house, the situation in Mexico shows
little signs of becoming less trou-
blesome. The president has no desire to
leave over for Mr. Wilson the settle-
ment of this country's relations with
Mexico, but he is decidedly opposed
to taking any measures himself unless
extreme provocation and wholesale
murder of Americans drive him to it.
The president told friends today
that he realized what a difficult thing
it would be for a new administration
to gather up the reins of government
(Continued on Page Two.)

Opportunity Now Here.
With several millions of acres of
fertile lands upon the public domain
that only await the flow of water to
make them productive beyond belief,
Colorado can well afford to invite
capital and immigration to help reap
the benefits of such development. But
we can not afford to invite people here
upon false charges against a federal
policy whose every purpose is to pro-
tect the present and future generations
against those who wish to stifle
natural resources the country has left.
It has been shown over and over
again that no legitimate settler is
ever deprived of taking agricultural
lands upon the forest reserves; but
those who have started out to make
the national policy of conservation
appear bad, because they want it to
be bad, refuse to be comforted.

Two years ago Chief Forester H. S.
Graves came to Colorado to see if
he could locate the often repeated state-
ments that settlers were denied the
right to enter upon agricultural lands
within these reserves. Although Mr.
Anonymous accompanied Mr. Graves
upon this investigation, he was unable
to present any proof to substantiate
the claims he had so often made be-
fore and has so persistently repeated
since.

However, a number of places were
found where the settlers had aban-
doned their claims because they were
unable to make a living in these high
altitudes where most of these lands
are situated. 32,000 acres of land have
been taken up by actual settlers on
these forest reserves in our state,
while approximately 200,000 acres are
yet available for settlement. This is
a small acreage compared to the 25-
30,000,000 acres of public lands within our
state and outside the reserves, that
have been open to settlement ever
since the government surveys were
made.

Charges Unverified.
The claim that our prospectors for
minerals and precious metals are not
permitted to enter upon the forest
reserves for such work is equally at
fault. According to public records of
the government, that have been care-
fully kept, there were 2,500 prospectors

within the forest reserves in this state
in 1912, and only 1,411 in 1913. The
evidence therefore, there were no in-
crease in the number of prospectors
that may be taken as proof that the
conservation policy is not a hindrance
to the development of the state.

The talk about regarding the de-
velopment of our coal lands is on a
par with the rest of the argument put
forth in favor of a state ownership
of all public lands. If the government
held a few thousand acres of anthracite
coal lands in the state of Penn-
sylvania, it might now be able to lease
some of it and break the water coal
monopoly that ever existed in this or
any other country. Enough coal has
already gone into the hands of pri-
vate ownership in Colorado to supply
the demands of our people for fifty
years to come without drawing upon
any other source of supply. Only a

CASH REGISTER OFFICIALS TO PRISON

President Patterson Given
Year in Jail and Fine of
\$5,000.
EACH MUST SERVE TIME
Judge Excoriates Business
Men Who Are Tempted
by Big Salaries

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—President
John H. Patterson of the National
Cash Register company of Dayton,
Ohio, sentenced today to a year in
the county jail and a fine of \$5,000
each of three cash register salesmen
who had been indicted for receiving
stolen cash registers. The three men
were: John H. Patterson, president
of the company, and two other men.
The sentences were pronounced after
United States Judge Patterson had
heard the defendants' testimony and
the evidence against them. The judge
excoriated the business men who
were tempted by big salaries to
commit the crime.

The sentences were pronounced after
United States Judge Patterson had
heard the defendants' testimony and
the evidence against them. The judge
excoriated the business men who
were tempted by big salaries to
commit the crime.

These Sentenced.
Sentences were imposed upon the
following:
Edward A. Deeds, Dayton, vice presi-
dent; William H. Murray, Dayton; Wil-
liam F. Plumb, Dayton; Robert Pat-
erson, director; Thomas J. Watson,
sales manager; Joseph Rogers, assist-
ant sales manager; Alexander
H. Harned, salesman; Frederick S. Hise,
district manager; Boston; Pliner
Eves, district manager, San Francisco;
Arthur A. Wentz, Columbus; George E.
McNair, Dayton; Charles T. Brown,
Chicago; Charles A. Snyder, Elizabeth,
N. J.; Walter Cook, Denver; Neer N.
Jacobs, Pittsburg; Monte L. Lasley, De-
troit; Earl R. Wilson, Los Angeles;
Alexander W. Sinclair, New York;
John R. Range, Washington, D. C.;
Keth, New York; William Cummings,
Brooklyn; J. C. Lutz, Rochester;
Howe, San Francisco; E. H. Epperson,
Minneapolis.

SPRINGS MAN WHO TOOK FRIEDMANN SERUM DIES

James Buford McCluskey, Wealthy
Banker, Who Made His Home
Here, Drops Dead in Berlin.

James Buford McCluskey, a wealthy
banker of Missoula, Idaho, who had
been a resident of Colorado Springs
for three years, owning a cottage at
Stratton park and who made a hurried
trip to Berlin a month ago to take the
Friedmann treatment for tuberculosis,
died suddenly last Thursday in that
city.

Dr. Christman Rogers, who suffered
from the disease and also a former
resident of this city, was with Mc-
Cluskey when he died. Rogers received
an injection of the Friedmann serum
but his condition is not reported as se-
rious.

McCluskey, who was well known
here, having been prominent socially,
came to the region for the benefit of
his health three years ago. Several
months ago his condition became worse
and he decided to try the treatment.
He was accompanied by his wife and
daughter, and the two decided to
make the trip to Berlin.

Dr. Rogers was commissioned by
Senator Gore of Oklahoma to make a
special report to the United States
on the treatment, and both he and Mr.
McCluskey subjected to an injection
of the serum.

McCluskey is reported in press
dispatches, was improving until last
Thursday. While out walking he was
seized with a fit of coughing and sank
to the ground. He died as he was be-
ing removed to the hospital. He was
32 years old and unmarried and the
body will be brought to America this
evening.

Dr. Rogers made the statement in
Berlin that McCluskey's condition was
two serious for any hope of recovery
and that the failure of the Friedmann
serum was not due to any fault of the
treatment. Dr. Rogers reports that his
own case has been benefited by the
injection. The abandoning of the pre-
cautions of American physicians, and
the advanced stages of the disease are
said to be the causes of McCluskey's
death.

McCluskey was an Elk and a Shriner
and before coming to Colorado Springs
about three years ago, lived at the
Phillips estate near Denver. Un-
der a physician's name he had been
treated for Berlin to see Dr. Fried-
mann, the young man spent the great-
est part of his time riding about in an
automobile. His family is wealthy.



JOAQUIN MILLER

attack of paralysis, two years ago. His
wife and daughter were summoned at
that time from the east, and have been
with him since. The weakness of old
age had crept upon him, and although
he worked at times, he rarely ventured
far from "the Heights," as he called
his mountain retreat.

For many years the Heights has
been the scene of the life of Joaquin
Miller's poetry. He always received
his guests graciously, and loved to talk
in a vein of quaint humor of the old
mountain days, which he memorial-
ized in his verse. His faculties were
undimmed until almost the end, and he
worked at intervals upon a poem which
he said was to be the most momen-
tous of his life. He guarded the poem
with the utmost secrecy, and not even
his wife and daughter knew its sub-
ject.

Hope of saving his life ended yester-
day, when the strange paralysis
announced that the end was only a
matter of a few days.

At noon today life was barely sus-
tained.

(Continued on Page Three.)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS **BILL PASSES HOUSE**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—After a long and arduous debate, the house passed today the public buildings bill authorizing the construction of \$28,000,000 worth of public buildings throughout the country. The vote on the bill was 245 to 145, and the opponents of the measure were unable to muster enough votes to secure a roll call to insure a majority.

The bill, introduced by Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the house appropriations committee, and Representative Andrews of Georgia, vigorously attacked the Democratic side for their opposition to the bill.

The bill is a landmark measure, and the opponents of the bill have been defeated.

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J. PIERPONT MORGAN **IS REPORTED TO BE** **ILL; ADVICES DIFFER**

LONDON, Feb. 17.—J. Pierpont Morgan has been taken suddenly and seriously ill, it is reported, according to a dispatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The dispatch adds that Mr. Morgan is today being brought back to Naples on board the steamship "Carnegie," and that he is accompanied by two physicians and two nurses.

The report about J. P. Morgan's ill health, given out by the Exchange Telegraph company, has been contradicted by other news sources.

Advices Contradictory.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—It is reported that Mr. Morgan had an acute attack of indigestion three or four days ago, but it passed off and he is now in his usual health. He is leaving Alexandria today on the steamship "Carnegie," where he is due the 26th. He expects then to take his usual journey up through Italy.

J. P. Morgan Jr., today received a cablegram from his father, Alexander Morgan, Egypt, saying that he had so far recovered from an attack of acute indigestion he suffered recently that he had decided to return to Cairo and go to his duties as at first planned.

An active member of J. P. Morgan and company affirmed that Mr. Morgan had an acute attack of indigestion, but that he was now in his usual health, and that he was leaving Alexandria today on the steamship "Carnegie," where he is due the 26th. He expects then to take his usual journey up through Italy.

Today Attention Is Called to the
amazing values in "QUALITY" suits you can
buy here.

One lot of our \$25, \$27.50 and \$30 suits, in February Clearance, at..... **\$16.50**

Nine heavy overcoats at..... **\$15.00**

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WOMAN SUES IMPORTERS
FOR COMMISSION ON DEAL

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Charlotte Springer brought suit today in the supreme court against Duven Bros., art importers, for \$20,000. The woman alleges that she entered into an agreement with Duven Bros. to purchase Don Quixote tapestries owned by King Alfonso XIII of Spain. Miss Springer alleges that in 1905 she entered into negotiations with King Alfonso of Spain through Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon to find a purchaser for the royal Don Quixote tapestries, the price of which was fixed at 1,700,000 francs (\$340,000). She then came to the United States and went to J. P. Morgan and told him she could get the tapestries for him and Mr. Morgan directed her to his agents, Duven Bros.

It is alleged the Duven Bros. asked where the tapestries were located so they might examine them and determine their genuineness. The affidavit closes by saying that she gave them this information and that the Duven Bros. betrayed her confidence by themselves purchasing the tapestries, thus causing her to lose her commission of 100,000 francs or about \$20,000.

GERMANY ORDERS TWO
MORE AIRSHIPS BUILT

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The war minister has given orders for more airships to be built at the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen. Besides the airship which is undergoing tests before the purchase committee, the Zeppelin works are actually being built. One will undergo trials in about a week, the other in March. Towards the middle of the year the war office will have at its disposal five Zeppelin airships, including the one which is being built at the Zeppelin works. It is proposed to buy a new Parseval, and in May a Gross dirigible will be delivered, thus bringing the number up to nine. To these must be added two Zeppelin airships belonging to private societies. Those with the Parsevals will, in time of war, double the effectiveness of the aerial fleet.

RURIK
SELLEY, WHO FITTED THE
CZAR OF RUSSIA, CALLED
TO COLORADO SPRINGS

P. H. Selley of Chicago and Philadelphia is now at the Alta Vista hotel, and will remain in Colorado Springs this Tuesday and Wednesday only. He says: "The Spermatic Shield Truss, as fitted to the czar of Russia and now used and supported by the United States government, will not only retain any case of hernia perfectly, affording immediate and complete relief, but closes the opening in ten days on the rupture is not a tear or breach in the abdominal wall, as ignorantly supposed—therefore nothing to knit or heal—but rupture is the dilation or stretching of a natural opening, therefore subject to closure. Don't wear a truss where the hump is, but where the rupture is—it's different."

PRESIDENT POINCARE **INAUGURATED TUES.**

Ceremony Will Be Simple,
Declares He Will Seek to
Aid Republic

By GEORGE DUFRESNE

PARIS, Feb. 17.—In France the inauguration of President Poincare on Tuesday, Feb. 18, will be the inauguration of a new era in the history of the republic. Poincare, who will be inaugurated as the fourth day of March in America under similar circumstances, so on Tuesday next our new president, Raymond Poincare, will be inaugurated at the Hotel de Ville.

He will reach the city by rail at 10 o'clock in the afternoon and will be received by M. Henri Sauter, the chief of the municipal council, who will conduct him into the magnificent interior court, which for the occasion has been transformed into a winter garden. Here he will meet the members of the council, the prefects of the police and of the Seine, as well as his two predecessors in office, the ex-presidents Loubet and Fallieres.

President Fallieres Moves.

The ceremony will be exceedingly simple, there will be no speeches, but a banquet will be served and military bands will play to the crowd of spectators outside.

In the meantime President Fallieres has moved all his personal belongings, including his books and his collection of medals, from the Elyssee palace to his modest little Paris flat, where he will live when he is not residing on his vineyard in the south of France.

For the policy which the new president will advocate, it is enough to say that it will be strongly national and patriotic. It will be his constant aim, he said to me the other day, to promote the prosperity of France and to defend her interests against the aggression and defend the national honor.

M. Poincare is a great admirer of America and proudly asserts that France and the United States have shown the world that the republican form of government is the best in the world. France will, he hopes, prove loyal and faithful to her present alliances and friendships under all circumstances, will do everything to promote peace, though at all times be prepared for war, and afraid of no foreign power whatever.

CONNECTICUT RIVER
BILL AT LAST PASSED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The proposal to give the federal government the right to "impose a reasonable amount of conservation upon the waters of the Connecticut river dam bill, the amendment of Senator Handcock was passed by a vote of 53 to 29. In the final vote on the bill, as raised in the Connecticut river dam bill, the amendment of Senator Handcock was passed by a vote of 53 to 29. In the final vote on the bill, as raised in the Connecticut river dam bill, the amendment of Senator Handcock was passed by a vote of 53 to 29.

WILL TRY TO OVERRIDE
PRESIDENT'S VETO TODAY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—An agreement to vote or 2 o'clock tomorrow on the question of overriding President Taft's veto of the "literacy test" immigration bill was reached in the senate today after a short filibuster by Democratic senators who demanded an opportunity to speak upon the subject.

Senator Lodge succeeded by a vote of 15 to 9 in having the vetoed bill taken up late in the day, but the veto objection was made to a final vote before an opportunity had been given for discussion. Opponents of the literacy test, to which President Taft objected, are prepared to back up the veto with emphatic speeches tomorrow. A two-thirds vote will be required to repeal the bill. In case of its success in the senate, it probably will be taken up in the house at once.

PRESIDENT'S ESTIMATES
ARE CUT \$25,519,020

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$117,275,935, including \$4,650,000 for the Federal Reserve bank, was reported to the house today by the appropriations committee. It also recommends \$125,255,393 for construction work.

The committee's estimates for the fiscal year 1914 are \$25,519,020, and the total carried by the bill is \$4,650,000 under the appropriations of the current fiscal year.

The bill omits the proposed appropriation of \$5,000,000 to continue the president's inquiry into methods of transacting public business, but allows \$25,000 for the president's traveling expenses. The total appropriations recommended for expenses of the executive mansion, including traveling expenses of the president, is \$410,000, an increase of \$20,000 altogether for the White House.

The sundry civil committee, which officially termed the "president's commission on economy and efficiency," consisting of Frederick A. Cleveland, chairman; Walter W. Warwick and a corps of clerical assistants, will report existing June 30, next, unless the house or senate restores the item relating to the president's next fiscal year.

The committee also eliminated the recommended \$170,000 for military structures for the Philippines and the \$200,000 recommended for suppression of the white slave traffic. It directed that hereafter vacancies on the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Veterans be filled until the number is reduced to five.

RIOTING AGAIN BREAKS
OUT IN JAPANESE CITY

KYOTO, Japan, Feb. 17.—Serious rioting occurred here today. A great mob, taking part in a demonstration, attacked the newspaper offices and stoned the residences occupied by members of the new Constitutional party, founded by ex-premier Prince Katsura.

Gendarmes were called out before the demonstration could be suppressed.

Garment Workers **Tell of Horrible** **Working Conditions**

LOSTON, Feb. 17.—The garment workers of this city today made a formal statement to the public, telling of the horrible conditions under which they are working. The statement was made by the workers' union, and it was a long and detailed account of the hardships and dangers of the garment trade.

The workers told of the long hours, the low wages, and the dangerous conditions of the work. They said that they were often forced to work in a hot and crowded room, and that they were often subjected to the whims of their employers.

The workers also told of the dangers of the work. They said that they were often injured by the sewing machines, and that they were often exposed to the fumes of the dyes and chemicals used in the garment trade.

The workers' union is now fighting for better conditions for the garment workers. They are demanding shorter hours, higher wages, and safer working conditions.

JOAQUIN MILLER

(Continued From Page One)

Shafroth should be in asylum or Pen, Says Hecker

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The senate committee appointed to investigate the state highway commission reported to the senate today, recommending that the commission be reorganized.

The committee's report was a long and detailed account of the work of the commission, and it was a critical one. The committee said that the commission had been organized in a haphazard manner, and that it had been unable to carry out its duties effectively.

The committee recommended that the commission be reorganized, and that its members be given more authority to carry out their duties.

JOHN D. LEAVES ON
TRIP TO FLORIDA

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—John D. Rockefeller, accompanied by his personal physician, Dr. H. F. Biggs, of Cleveland, O., his secretary, H. J. Quinn, and a valet, left today for a vacation trip to Florida.

It was intimated at Rockefeller's home that Mr. Rockefeller's visit at this time was to see his brother, William, who is ill at Jekyll Island, Ga., but this could not be confirmed.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
IS FAVORABLY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Favorable report on the bill to incorporate the Rockefeller foundation was ordered today by the senate judiciary committee.

The bill was introduced by Senator Lodge, and it was a long and detailed account of the work of the foundation. The committee said that the foundation had been organized in a haphazard manner, and that it had been unable to carry out its duties effectively.

The committee recommended that the foundation be reorganized, and that its members be given more authority to carry out their duties.

FINISH PROSECUTION
IN THE SNEED TRIAL

VERNON, Ark., Feb. 17.—The prosecution in the trial of John B. Sneed, accused of killing A. G. Rovey, Jr., closed today with the presentation of direct testimony today.

The trial has been a long and arduous one, and it is expected that it will continue for several more days.

It's a Change
You Need

You're tired out—Get away from business, take a trip East, via New Orleans and play for a few weeks. Get some crisp salt air into your lungs. It will do more for you than you've ever imagined. Take my rail line you like to New Orleans, then a 10-600 ten

WHOOPTING COUGH
SPASMODIC COUGH
BRONCHITIS
CATARH
COLDS

Vapo-resolene

ESTABLISHED 1878

A simple, safe and effective treatment for whooping cough, spasmodic cough, bronchitis, catarrh, colds, and all other respiratory ailments. Vapo-resolene stops the paroxysms of whooping cough and relieves the irritation of the throat. It is a safe and effective remedy for all ages, and it is available to mothers with young children.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Wm. K. McAllister, G. A. 315 Railway Exchange Bldg. Denver, Colo.



A Gift Box for You

Prove to your own satisfaction that Sunshine Biscuits are "The Quality Biscuits of America" by sending for our Free "Surprise Box."

Sunshine

Biscuits

To top off the meal—Sunshine Butter Thins with jelly or Barle Duce and cream cheese. The most delicious dessert—always ready to serve.

They are irresistible little wafers, round and brown. Contain real butter and are baked to an appetizing crispness.

At Your Grocer's

In triple sealed, air-tight packages or by the pound.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Please send the FREE "Surprise Box" of assorted Sunshine Biscuits.

Name _____

Address _____

Grocer's Name _____

Address _____

Shafroth Should
Be in Asylum or
Pen, Says Hecker

DENVER, Feb. 17.—The senate committee appointed to investigate the state highway commission reported to the senate today, recommending that the commission be reorganized.

The committee's report was a long and detailed account of the work of the commission, and it was a critical one. The committee said that the commission had been organized in a haphazard manner, and that it had been unable to carry out its duties effectively.

The committee recommended that the commission be reorganized, and that its members be given more authority to carry out their duties.

WILSON TAKING INTEREST
IN CRISIS IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Wilson is taking a keen interest in the crisis in Mexico, and he is expected to take action soon.

The president has been receiving reports from the Mexican government, and he is expected to take action soon to resolve the crisis.

TABLET WORKS BURN

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 17.—The Dayton tablet works were destroyed by fire tonight with a loss estimated at \$500,000.

The fire broke out in the early morning hours, and it spread rapidly, destroying the entire building.

CASH REGISTER

Ask Stay of Judgment.

A motion for a stay of judgment was made on the grounds that the Sherman law is unconstitutional insofar as it attempts to create offenses and impose penalties. The motion also charged that the Sherman law contained with the provisions of the amendment that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusations against him and that it conflicts with the tenth amendment in that the government of the court were vague and indefinite.

Following a notice of an appeal to the circuit court of appeals, the bond of President Patterson was fixed at \$100,000, twice the former amount. The other bonds were left at \$5,000.

Nine of the convicted men were sentenced with President Patterson to the Miami county jail at Troy, 19 were sentenced to the county jail at Dayton and eight in the Philadelphia jail at Lebanon, Wagon county.

Large Salaries Tempting.

Referring to the sentences passed on the employees Judge Holtzer said: "I know that a large salary will tempt many men to engage in a business such as was conducted by this company and I feel that the thought of their families and many of these men to work as low as \$2.00 a week is a large compensation and it is not just." The judge said that he was not going to let the opportunity given by the method of sentencing be taken by the men to rain you forward everything else."

Mr. Patterson declined to make any comment upon the sentences.

For Night Workers

A cup of "Stereo" Bouillon will refresh and it's so easy to make. "A cube makes a cup."

"STEREO"

Made in U.S.A.

Bouillon Cubes

Made by American Kitchen Products Co., New York.

When you "haven't time for supper," a cup of "Stereo" will help out wonderfully. So keep a box in your desk. Get it now from your druggist, grocer or delicatessen dealer. In boxes of 12 Cubes, 50 Cubes and 100 Cubes.

Distributed and Guaranteed by Schieffelin & Co., 170 Wall Street, New York.

Under Patent Law, Serial No. 1,100,000.

"A Cube Makes a Cup"

Southern Pacific
Steamship

To New York. It will give you an opportunity to visit the largest and the quaintest city in the United States. This trip will take 10 days—and

All for \$60

—including berth and meals on ship. Write for interesting literature.

WM. K. McALLISTER, G. A. 315 Railway Exchange Bldg. Denver, Colo.

WHOOPTING COUGH
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COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1913.

WILL THE COST OF LIVING DECREASE?

THE Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that the prices of food products are 20 per cent lower now than they were a year ago. There is no doubt about the high cost of meat, nor is there a doubt that it will continue to be high for a long time, and perhaps considerably higher than it is now before it gets any lower. On the same authority we learn that there are 1,250,000 fewer beef cattle in the country now than a year ago, 202,000 fewer dairy cows, 880,000 fewer sheep and 4,250,000 fewer hogs. But there are perhaps 1,250,000 more people who must have their three meals a day.

At any rate it is comforting to learn that other food products than meat have at last started down, the price toboggan. James J. Hill, the railroad man, who seems to know everything there is to be known on this subject, has been scaring the country for the last ten years by pointing out the imminent danger of starvation because of increased population and decreased food production. Professor Irving Fisher and other much-quoted economists have been telling us with disquieting frequency that food prices are bound to keep on climbing for a long time. All of which makes this bit of news from the Agricultural Department especially welcome, even though nobody may have detected the change in his monthly grocery bill.

But why shouldn't the prices of food go down? Last year was a banner crop year; indeed it was a marvelous year, for the yield of wheat, corn, oats, rye, and potatoes was, as we recall the statistics, bigger than for many years, and in one or two instances bigger than ever before. Mr. Hill, who, as we have remarked, is considered an oracle, recently stated that the yield of cereals in 1909 was only 1.7 per cent greater than in 1899; although the population in that decade increased 21 per cent. But if he had chosen the year 1912 for his comparison instead of 1909 the showing would be very different.

It happened that the 1909 corn crop was short. But using the 1912 crop yields for comparison, it appears that corn increased in production 18 per cent, wheat the same, oats 53 per cent and rye 39 per cent. The potato yield in the same period shows a gain of 51 per cent, and sweet potatoes 39 per cent. Taking the market figures in seven large cities for 1911 as compared with 1900, the production of eggs shows a gain of 80 per cent. And in the decade 1899-1909, cited by Mr. Hill, the rice production increased 142 per cent.

When we depart from the realm of absolute necessities and enter that of luxuries, or quasi-luxuries, that is, when we consider fruit, it is apparent that the time is not far distant when the American people will be able to supply their tables with this healthful food at prices which will bring it within the reach of all but the poorest. All over the West thousands and hundreds of thousands of acres of rich irrigated land have been planted with fruit trees within the last few years, and the process is still going on. In Western Colorado, in Oregon and Washington, in California, New Mexico and Arizona, new orchards are constantly coming into bearing which will produce bountiful crops of apples, pears and peaches. It is true that these orchards will supply the demand which a few years ago was taken care of by the less scientifically managed orchards of Michigan, Delaware and Georgia. But there is no doubt that fruit-growing has received an impetus in recent years which must necessarily result in lower prices for choice products, if the entire crop is to be marketed.

ADAMS AND THE CABINET

THE tremendous outburst of enthusiasm which President-elect Wilson has not displayed over the candidacy of Alva Adams for the Secretaryship of the Interior must be grievously disappointing to Senator Shafroth, Governor Ammons and other local states' rights. These gentlemen are extremely anxious for the appointment of a Western man to this important position.

This is well enough if the Western man happens also to be the right man for the job. But if, as in the present instance, his chief qualifications are a set of violent prejudices against the conservation policy and a desire to substitute the "states' rights" theory for Federal administration of the public domain, including the national forests, it is all wrong.

The people of Colorado wish Mr. Adams long life, health and prosperity, but they do not wish him to be in the Cabinet for it would mean giving him a chance to put these reactionary ideas into effect. And this would deal a serious blow to the welfare of Colorado and every other Western state. Fortunately, however, there is little danger, for the President-elect is an avowed Conservationist.

SCRAMBLING FOR JOBS

WHETHER Mr. Taft's course in sending to the Senate for ratification a list of two or three hundred appointments to Federal office was intended as a joke or merely as a graceful, though empty, compliment to the proposed appointees, does not clearly appear. At any rate probably nobody is less surprised than Mr. Taft at the attitude of the Senate in holding them up. It is asking too much of human nature to expect Democrats to ratify Republican appointees just on the eve of their own accession to complete power.

The Democratic hunger for office has been whetted by sixteen years of total exclusion from the pie counter, and the incoming President will be lucky if he gets through the ordeal of distributing the jobs with health and good temper unimpaired. It was the awful onslaught of thousands of job hunters that drove William Henry Harrison to his grave within a month after he entered the White House three-quarters of a century ago, and the similar ordeal made President Cleveland's life unhappy at the beginning of his first term. At that time the Democrats probably were hungrier for office than they are now, for they had been "on the outside looking in" since the end of the Buchanan administration in 1860, a period of twenty-four years.

The situation was worse then than it could be now for the additional reason that thousands of places which are now protected by the Civil Service were filled by presidential appointment, and the result was a rush for the pie counter unparalleled in history. Mr. Cleveland sacrificed much of his popularity by trying to disregard political pressure and base his appointments on merit. But the job hunters had an ardent friend in the first assistant postmaster general, Adlai A. Stevenson, who won the title of "the headman" by the vigor and enthusiasm with which he swung the axe on Republican fourth-class postmasters.

The principle, "to the victors belong the spoils," is still recognized as one of the fundamentals of American politics, so the Republicans cannot complain if the Democrats refuse to ratify Mr. Taft's latest appointees. It is more than likely that even if these men were given the desired jobs they would be removed as soon after March 4 as the new administration could get at them. The Democrats won their fight last fall and are justly entitled to the legitimate fruits of victory.



FROM OTHER PENS

"WE ARE ADVERTISED BY OUR LOVING FRIENDS"
 From the Colorado City News.
 White C. P. Dodge is dodging around among Sunday school and Bible conventions. Y. M. C. A., etc. Editor Wilder sits in The Gazette office and writes falsehoods about this city. His last appeared yesterday, when he stated that less than ten years ago this city was a wide open town. That is as big a lie as the one recently published stating there were public dance halls in this city.

THE DANGEROUS HANDSHAKE

From the New York Sun.
 We sincerely hope that Governor Wilson will succeed in his announced intention of reducing to the minimum the visible supply of presidential handshakes. The silly custom that endows a busy man to endure the grip of every tourist, office seeker and curiosity monger who happens to be in his neighborhood results in waste of time, physical exhaustion, and not infrequently in painful injury. When Colonel Roosevelt came to the presidency he had a peculiar opportunity to end forever an annoyance that has no compensating benefits. Had he announced that as president he would hold no handshaking receptions and would reserve this symbol of amity for use only when it might mean something, his motives would not have been misunderstood and his action would have been applauded in the state of sentiment then existing he had a chance to earn applause by ending a senseless custom we hope no other man will ever have, but we believe that any president or near president who declines to convert his arm into a public pump handle will have the sympathy of every intelligent citizen.

Nothing could be more nonsensical than the talk about "democracy" shown by a man in important office who allows his hand to be clasped by everybody who happens along. Such exhibitions prove only lack of endurance on one side and a petty selfishness on the other. The practice should be abolished and Governor Wilson will earn the blessing of all his successors if he relegates it to the vanished vanities of public life.

FOR A FEDERAL EXHIBIT

From the San Francisco Chronicle.
 The report that President Taft soon will recommend to Congress the appropriation of at least \$2,000,000 for a government exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition is welcome news and was to have been expected. San Francisco asked nothing of

Washington except recognition as the exposition site, but the United States, which has been represented at all other large expositions, could not well afford not to be represented here.

There are many reasons why there should be a large national display at San Francisco in 1915. The commercial nations of Europe, and particularly Germany, are expected to send here exhibits which will amount to systematic and comprehensive bids for South American trade. The displays will be largely arranged, it is understood, to constitute striking advertisements of European wares for the purpose of attracting the attention of the Latin republics.

Clearly the United States, which has built the Panama canal at a large cost and hopes to profit from it commercially, cannot leave to Europe so attractive a field for advertisement. It is true that the displays which the individual states will make will, in a way, be representative of the nation's varied industries, yet in a comprehensive federal exhibit it would be possible to group the various articles of trade and commerce interesting to the business men in a manner not otherwise practicable.

There is to be considered, moreover, the trade of the Orient, at present comparatively small, but constantly expanding. The possibilities of a large traffic with the new republic of China are not to be neglected, and only by a large federal exhibit can visitors from that country and from Japan be properly impressed.

The probability that Representative Rodenberg of Illinois will introduce the bill embodying the president's recommendations is gratifying. Rodenberg was one of the principal opponents of San Francisco in the contest with New Orleans, and the fact that he is now disposed in every way to aid this city is an evidence of the united sentiment of the country.

HARRIS TO LIBERIA?

From the Kansas City Journal.
 J. Silas Harris of this city, president of the Negro Educational congress, is being urged for the position of minister resident and consul general of Liberia. Without in the least denying the qualifications or projecting the claims of any other man suggested for this responsible place, it may be observed that Mr. Harris represents the very best type of American negro. He has spent a quarter of a century in the schools of Kansas City and has rendered efficient service in that capacity. During all this time he has stood for the best interests of his race. He has contended that those interests can be advanced most effectively by the elevation of the standard of citizenship by the negroes themselves and not by any of the objectionable "mixtures" which some "leaders" favor. He believes that the negro has a definite and distinct place and that he should stay in that place, working out his own salvation by proving himself worthy of the assistance of the whites.

Mr. Harris has made enemies among the disreputables of his own race, and apparently among those who have it in their power to reward in adequate measure the services which he rendered in his professional capacity. Elevation to a political office would remove him from a sphere in which, though an humble one, he is effectively serving his race and the community. His appointment would be a recognition of his standing among the better element of American negroes.



COUSIN TO BUTTINSKI

From the Danville (Ky.) Messenger.
 Mr. Hyman Pushin has returned from Cincinnati.

A PROBLEM OF SHRINKAGE

Dear Madam: I am afraid of the undertaking of doing up your skirt. I am thinking it will shrink considerably, so that I could not get it up to your expectation. Yours truly, MRS. N.

GOING-GOING

From an ad in the San Francisco Examiner.
 Auctioneer's Note—The furnishings of one apartment were newly redecorated five days, married five months, divorced in five minutes. Today is the windup. The old lady looking for a baby high chair need not attend this sale.

What's in a Name

By RUTH CAMERON.

What's in a name?
 You have doubtless heard that question a great many times, and it has doubtless meant to you just what it is intended to mean—that there is little or nothing in a name.

As a matter of fact, there is everything in a name. Especially in this day and generation, which is above all things, the day of advertising, the day when names are made to stand for something.

A few months ago the manufacturer of a certain toilet product sold the copyrighted name of that product to another firm, and for the name alone he received \$10,000. Doesn't that sound as though there was something in a name?

Nor was that a high price. On the contrary. The names of standard articles, which have been widely advertised are frequently valued as high as \$25,000 or \$50,000, and sometimes run into six figures.

Nor is this strange. Think how much names mean to us in our buying.

"I want the Such-and-such brand of stockings," you say to the clerk at the stocking counter. And if he informs you that they are not in stock at present and offers you something which is just as good and cheaper, you refuse it. Rather than take any other brand you will hunt for these elsewhere. Why? Because the name Such-and-such brand has been made to mean a thoroughly honest and desirable article to you.

I read of a bargain sale the other day in which kitchen ware was marked down extremely low. Did I question the value of the articles sold at such remarkably low prices? Not a moment, for they were advertised to be of a certain make, and when I found that name stamped upon them I bought all I could afford. Why? Because I felt thoroughly safeguarded by that desirable name.

As you probably know, there are certain shops in Paris whose names have come to stand so distinctly for style and beauty that people who have had the good fortune to buy a garment from such a shop will rip the label out of it when the garment has been worn out and sew it into a new gown in order to keep the prestige of that name.

There's everything in a name, there's dependability and honesty and reputation, or there's the opposite of these things.

Now, what's in your name—yours and mine? For undoubtedly our names mean something definite to those who know us just as surely as these trade names do. Our names are our trade marks. Our words and acts advertise them. Our lives prove their worth or lack of it.

Now what does your name stand for? When someone repeats something that you have said, is it listeners give it respect because your name stands behind it? Or do they treat it lightly for the same reason?

When the wisdom of some act of yours is being questioned, does the weight of your name incline the balance in your favor? Surely, what's in a name is a most important question, when that name is yours.

Ponderous Personages

By GEORGE FITCH.
 Author of "At Good Old Slawash"

This is the birthday of Galileo, an Italian, who would have derived the most intense pleasure from living in this enlightened age, but who instead had to struggle along in the sixteenth century when ignorance had all the debilitates and steam-rollered wisdom with joyous unconcern.

Galileo was born February 15, 1564, in Pisa, and at an early age became chief mathematician to a grand duke—dukes in those days not being able as a rule to count above ten. While engaged in figuring out mortality tables and estimated capacities for execution rooms and money bins he became interested in the telescope which was a new invention, and built one for himself.

When Galileo began to use his telescope he became so wrapped up in astronomy that he neglected his business altogether and the grand duke



"He lived a nervous life."

frequently had to wait several hours for him to figure the interest on forty-two florins. Galileo discovered the rings of Saturn, the satellites of Jupiter, the spots on the sun and analyzed the Milky way. Some time before this Copernicus had advanced the preposterous theory that the sun stood still while the earth revolved around it, whereas any fool could see the sun moving with the naked eye. However, Galileo decided that Copernicus was right, and announced the fact early in the seventeenth century.

At that time the monks were the great standpatters, and when Galileo got off the reservation and began to put out his wild and frivolous theories, they withdrew all his patronage and prepared a large and expressly hot bonfire. Galileo was asked whether he preferred to remain on a stationary earth in good health or on a revolving world in the middle of the said bonfire.

After some hesitation, Galileo announced that while the earth really did move, there was no need of inserting it in the platform of the party, and he was allowed to live. He survived many years and undoubtedly made many more discoveries. But he did not advertise them extensively.

Galileo lived today he would be honored for his wisdom and would be compelled to speak at night at a year at banquets, until he died of dyspepsia. As it was, he lived a nervous life, and every time he passed an executioner the latter ran his thumb along the edge of his ax in a horribly suggestive manner. All this was because there was a wisdom trust in those days and the independent producer of imperishable ideas usually got exterminated for heresy. And yet we think we are afflicted by trusts today!

When Burton Holmes, recently gave his celebrated travelogue on "Panama" at Orchestra Hall, Chicago, he was seriously interrupted by continual coughing of the audience. Many a good sermon, lecture or concert is spoiled in the same way. No one answers willingly and if people with coughs, colds, hoarseness and tickling in throat would use Foley's Honey & Tar Compound, they could quickly cure their coughs and colds and avoid this annoyance. It is a splendid household medicine and contains no opiates. The Robison Drug Co., Adv.

J. E. Batchelder has been sent to prison in Boston for a year for trying to cut off a little girl's hair.



WON IN CONTEST WITH STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Henry Clay Pierce, chairman of the directors of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, has completed the purchase of the controlling stock in that company from John D. Rockefeller and other Standard Oil company interests, thus winning a contest that has been waged for a week. Negotiations for the purchase of the Standard Oil stock in the Waters-Pierce company were opened early last December and a partial payment was made that month. The purchase price is estimated at \$2,500,000.

Japon Linen is a good writing paper for general use.

25c per pound
 Envelopes 10 cents

HARDY'S

16 N. Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY FEBRUARY 18, 1883. TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY FEBRUARY 18, 1893.

Mr. Lloyd, one of the members of the Francaville school board, raised \$100 among the residents of Francaville for the purpose of building a school house in the district without having to resort to taxation.

Mrs. Teresa A. Ferrin, a sister of G. S. Barnes, died suddenly at the residence of the latter.

Fowler Bros. received their first shipment of Crested Butte anthracite. This was the first Colorado anthracite to arrive in Colorado Springs.

A coal oil war was on between the Rocky Mountain and Continental companies. Kerosene, ordinarily sold at 20 cents, was being retailed for five cents a gallon.

The Queen Esther society of the First Methodist church gave a most enjoyable "old-fashioned" social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hoyt on East Platte avenue.

The new J. H. Wolfe hotel in Cripple Creek was formally opened with a banquet and a dance.

THE HASKIN LETTER

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS
 VII.—THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.
 By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

When the United States came to reopen with England the question of building an isthmian canal, in the hope of securing terms different from those contained in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, an instrument was negotiated by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, embodying these changes, and it was laid before the senate in February, 1904. That body did not approve some of the provisions as it then stood, and so attached to it numerous amendments, inferentially suggesting to England that the treaty, as amended contained the terms upon which an agreement could be reached.

Secretary Hay took the matter up with the British ambassador once more, and they were able to compose the differences between the United States senate and the English government. In November of the same year the new draft of the proposed treaty was laid before the senate. It contained nearly all the essential features of the former instrument, but somewhat modified the amendments written in by the senate. Both forms of this treaty agreed to the preservation of the principle of neutralization set up in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and both forms also provided that the canal should be constructed under the auspices of the United States government.

Secretary Hay declared that its purpose was to remove any objection that might arise out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty "to the constructing of such a canal under the auspices of the government of the United States, without impairing the general principle of neutralization, established in article sixth" of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Neutrality Principle

The "general principle" of neutrality laid down therein is contained in a clause which provided that the two governments enter into the treaty, not only to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle and that they therefore agreed that all isthmian communications, and particularly interoceanic communications, should be protected by the two governments. In granting this protection, however, it was agreed that the conditions of an article, not approved by the two governments could be made; that these conditions and charges should be the same to both countries; and that they should also be the same to other nations upon their engaging to join with the United States and England in protecting the canal.

The first article of the new treaty provides that it is to supersede the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The second article permits the construction of the canal by the United States at its own cost, by gifts or loans to corporations or individuals, or through subscriptions to the purchase of stock or shares, and that the United States government of the treaty should have and enjoy all the rights incident to its construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

Suez Rates Adopted

The third article sets forth that the United States adopts as a basis of neutralization substantially the rules for the free navigation of the Suez canal, the specific rules provided being six in number. The first of these rules provides that the canal shall be open and free to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing them, upon terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its people, and further, that all the conditions and charges are to be just and equitable.

It is interesting to note in connection with this rule that while the British contention is a denial of the right of the United States to exempt even its coastwise shipping from the application of the principles laid down therein, it does now concede that the rule no longer has any application to the ships of war of the United States. Sir Edward Grey contends that when the United States acquired the territory on which the canal is being constructed it came into the right to take such measures as might be necessary for securing the defense of the country, and that therefore the rule will not apply to our ships of war, although it does apply to our ships of commerce. He says that this right of the

United States was not recognized in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, in so many words, as the rights of Egypt and Turkey are recognized in the Suez canal treaty, because the United States was not at that time the owner of the territory through which the canal extends.

Will Not Permit Blockade

The second rule of the six provides that the canal shall never be blockaded, that no act of war shall ever be exercised in it, that no act of hostility shall be committed in it. The United States is given the right to police it to protect it against lawlessness and disorder. The British government now concedes that for the United States to exercise "rights of war" within the canal, a thing directly prohibited by the treaty, will not be a violation of its terms, because of our acquisition of sovereign rights in the canal zone.

The third rule provides that vessels of war of a belligerent shall not re-visit nor take any stores in the canal, except such as may be strictly necessary, and that they shall be sent through the canal with the least possible delay. The British stipulation to capture prizes as well as to war vessels. The fourth rule declares that no national at war shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal, except in emergencies and then not for war purposes. The fifth rule provides that the lights under the canal shall extend three miles out to sea at either end; that no war vessel of a belligerent shall stay in these waters for more than 24 hours at any one time, except in distress; and that the warships of one belligerent shall not depart within 24 hours of the departure of other belligerent warships.

Immune From Attack

The sixth rule provides that the plant, establishments, buildings, and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed a part of it, and at all times shall be immune from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness.

The fourth and last article of the treaty excepts "the one settling forth its ratification," provides that no change of territorial sovereignty or of the international relations of the country or countries traversed shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the two countries.

A study of the British note shows that in the face of all these stipulations concerning ships of war, England now waives the right to consider those stipulations as applying to the ships of war of the United States. In the face of the article which states that the change of sovereignty shall not affect the general principle of neutralization of the canal, the British foreign office declares that our having become sovereign of the canal removes the right of England to question our title to the rights of war in it. In the face of provisions which set forth that no nation shall commit any act of war in the canal, England expressly exempts the United States from inclusion among the nations forbidden this to do.

Different Views Held

Some have urged again and again that when England concedes that these provisions with reference to ships of war do not apply to the ships of the United States, it is unreasonable to assume that those who reference to ships of commerce apply any more to the ships of the United States. Others feel that a reasonable construction of the treaty would give to England the right to insist on neutralization of the Suez or Panama canal that would include the United States—as to ships of war as well as to ships of commerce, and that England's renunciation of its right to demand a neutral canal, including the United States—as a party to the neutrality, argues a great generosity upon the part of the British government—a generosity which would make it in the language of Senator Root, "slippery" for us to refuse the British construction with reference to the toll question, and certainly so to refuse even to arbitrate. The other side contends that so far as general shipping is concerned it is ready to recognize.

(Continued on Page Nine.)

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLET'S
Relieve constipation, regulate the liver,
and bowels. Easy to take as candy.

SPECIAL SALE FOR THIS WEEK

About 70 Suitings in foreign and domestic woollens for made-to-measure garments in a variety of fashionable patterns we place on sale this week. Suitings that formerly sold for \$30.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00, your choice, one price,

25.00

Final Clearance Sale

on suits and overcoats, ready-to-wear. All \$22.50, \$25.00 to \$30.00 values, clearance sale price,

16.50

M. GREENBERG

NEW YORK TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
108 E. Pikes Peak

EVA BOOTH TO TELL OF FATHER'S CAREER

Springs Folks Will Hear Salvation Army Lass Speak in Denver

According to present plan, a large number of local people will go to Denver to hear a lecture on the night of Tuesday, February 25, by Miss Evangeline Booth, the fourth daughter of the late General William Booth.



MISS EVANGELINE BOOTH

founder of the Salvation Army. Miss Booth, who is herself a commander in the Salvation Army, has for the last nine years been in full charge of the Salvation Army work in Canada. She is now making a tour across the continent, lecturing in many of the larger

cities. The title of her lecture in Denver will be "My Father's Career." Miss Booth has been charged practically all her life in the great work begun by her father. When only seven years old she was selling War Cry on the streets of London, and a few years later she was making her first public speech in one of the darkest slums of that city. Later, yet in her teens, "Miss Eva" played an important part by the side of her sister, the late General Booth-Tucker, who, Miss Evangeline Booth, was then in charge of the first training home of the organization. Still later Miss Eva Booth was made field commissioner, was in command of the London province, and as principal of the International Training Home, she had under her charge 21,000 Salvation soldiers, 100 officers and about 300,000.

The lecture in Denver will be given at the Auditorium, and many prominent business people of Denver will sit on the platform. Governor Ammons will preside and introduce the speaker. English head of the local branch of the Salvation Army is managing the trip of the local people to Denver to hear Miss Booth, and has made arrangements whereby a special train can be secured, with reduced fares, provided that the people make the trip the hour of leaving this city and Denver will be fixed to suit the convenience of the majority of those making the trip. English head can also secure in advance reserved seats at the Auditorium for those desiring them. He requests all those desiring to make the trip on the special train to phone him at Main 2078.

Ministers Hear Paper on Social Conditions

The Rev. E. H. Liles, pastor of the Boulder Street Presbyterian church, at a meeting of the Colorado Springs Ministerial association, in the Y. M. C. A. building, yesterday morning, read a paper on conditions of social life in this city.

The reading of the paper occupied the whole time of the meeting, but no action was taken in regard to it. None of the ministers present at the meeting yesterday morning would give out anything as to the contents of the title of the paper, but it is understood to have dealt with local pool halls and local liquor-selling conditions.

GIRLS OF TODAY LOOK LOVELY, THAT IS WHEN FAR AWAY, DECLARES CHARLES CRAIG

Springs Artist, Back From Long Trip, Would Rather Paint Indians Than Women

Femininity. In the vernacular of Charles Craig, the well-known painter of portraits and all things western, who has just returned from the coast, is something to be tolerated because it cannot be ruled.

"I tell you," he said at his studio in the El Paso bank building, yesterday, "there is something radically wrong with the women these days—that is, as regards their relation to work such as mine. In the past women were inspirations, but now they are so busy hiding their individuality under a bushel that they have no time left in which to develop their personality."

"And so I'm asking you 'what's the matter with the women of today?' And it's just as bad with the girls. I've spent the last month looking for an attractive young girl to use as an inspiration for a picture I have in mind, but I have not found her. They all look lovely at a distance, but when I got up close to them I wouldn't have known whether to use brunettes or the paler shades for blondes, if I'd been at work."

Says Women Are Disguised.

"Yes, the women sure have a way of disguising their real selves. But I guess it's their stock in trade, and, anyway, I'd sooner paint Indians any day than women. True, Indians are dirty, but they are artistic. And can you truthfully say that modern women are this latter thing? Every one of them, rich or poor, seems bent upon imitating one particular fashion or custom until they look exactly as similar as so many garden varieties."

"For instance, take present-day fashions. The only difference I can see between Mary the cook and madam the hostess lies in the frock and this only in the matter of quality and price. There is a sameness to everything, even to combing the hair."

"We haven't any more of the wholesome beauty of sweet 16, have we? I think I could walk to any high school or private seminary without finding many girls who were not painted and powdered and fussed up. That's the thing which spoils youth. We allow our children the privileges of mature persons and then expect them to retain a look of innocence. We've got to change our whole system of things around. We've got to give the combined efforts of an entire generation into molding the fair sex back to the beginning, when they were healthy, normal, beautiful inspirations to men and the arts."

Would Sooner Paint Indians.

"Any artist can paint a likeness so that John Smith will say that it looks like so and so. But no artist likes to paint just plain features. What he

wants to paint is what lies under the skin. Painting is objective, 'tis true, but it is more subjective. That's why I'd rather paint sunsets and Indians than modern women."

Mr. Craig has long been famous as the pioneer western painter of Indians and cowboys. He began painting western life to years ago and his pictures are in most of the best collections in this country and Europe. Several weeks ago he accompanied Verner Z. Reed to Hot Springs and later toured California with him by automobile. He did considerable work on the coast, and is now engaged in painting a life size portrait of a celebrated Kentucky society leader.

Mr. Craig began painting Indians and cowboys before Freddie Remington was born and for half a century has lived with various tribes. "About the only change in the American Indian since 50 years ago," said Mr. Craig, "is his dress and habits. He doesn't roam about killing white men and burning their houses, because he has come to realize there is no use trying such a thing. He's reasoned things out and has become philosophical. The Indian is not becoming exterminated as supposed, for in recent years I have visited many tribes throughout the west and know that a number of them are increasing."

WORK TO BE RUSHED ON HIGH SCHOOL ADDITIONS

According to announcements made yesterday, bids on the new buildings to be put up this spring and summer at the local high school will be called for within the next two weeks. Bids will be opened soon after that time and the contract awarded, the whole taking probably less than six weeks. This is to be done in order to get construction started as soon as possible, as it is imperative that the new buildings be completed by the time the fall term of school opens next September.

Two buildings will be put up at this time, an annex to the main building, to be known as the north annex, and a mechanical building. The north annex is to be located just north of the present main building. It will be 97 feet long by 67 feet wide, three stories high, and absolutely fireproof. It will be devoted to laboratories and class rooms. The mechanical building will be placed on the Boulder street line of the high school grounds, facing the south. It is to be 160 feet long by 85 feet wide, one story in height, and fireproof. It will accommodate all the manual training shops of the school.

RARE BRONZES ARE ON EXHIBIT AT HAMILTON'S

Two rare bronzes are on exhibition in the windows of the Hamilton Jewelry company on North Tejon street, one of Mrs. Louise F. Spratt, a Denver social woman, and the other of United States Senator La Follette. They are part of an exhibit recently shown in Denver, and are the property of the American Social Press service of Chicago. The bronzes are not for sale and are not for that purpose. About a year ago Julia Marlowe and E. H. Southern were presented with two bronzes, and so much interest was shown that the company made up a collection which has been exhibited in many cities. The two on exhibition here will be sent east tonight.

GROCERS AND BUTCHERS MEET AGAIN MARCH 3

Arrangements for the meeting, March 3, when Raymond H. Turner, western sales manager for the Shredded Wheat company, will lecture on "Percentage and Cost of Doing Business," were completed last night by the retail grocers and butchers at a meeting held at 107 East Vermont avenue. The lecture will be held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, and will be along educational lines.

Muffins

By Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, Editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine.

When muffins are on the breakfast table, nobody cares for meat or eggs, and they would be served more often if this meal were not prepared so hurriedly that there is no time to make them. If K. C. the double-raise baking powder is used, the batter may be stirred up the night before, and the muffins baked and ready to eat in the morning but take them.

One-Egg Muffins

2 cups flour; 2 slightly rounded teaspoonsful K. C. Baking Powder; 1/2 cup milk; 1/2 cup melted butter or lard; 1 egg; 1 cup water or milk. Sift dry ingredients together three times. Add to this the unbeaten egg, melted shortening and water or milk. Then beat all together until perfectly smooth. Oil muffin or gem pans and have oven slow until the muffins come to the top of the pan, and brown the heat to bake them. This recipe makes 12 large muffins. Raisins or currants may be added if desired.



Graham Muffins

1 cup graham flour; 1 cup pastry flour; 2 level teaspoonsful K. C. Baking Powder; 1/2 cup milk; 1/2 cup melted butter or lard; 1 egg; 1 cup water or milk; 2 to 3 tablespoonsful melted butter; mix and bake as One-Egg Muffins. Graham batter should always be quite soft to insure light and moist muffins. To get it other recipes as good as these, send us the certificate, packed in every 25-cent can of K. C. Baking Powder, and we will send you "The Cook's Book" by Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill. Handsomely illustrated, James Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WOMAN CHANGES MIND; WANTS TRIAL BY JURY

Mrs. Emma M. H. Mothander has exercised a woman's prerogative and changed her mind. She offers no explanation save the conclusive feminine reason—because.

Some time ago, when her troubles began with the county commissioners over a road through her land near Ramah, Mrs. Mothander declared that she would defend her rights in the district court by making her own arguments without assistance of an attorney and that she did not wish a trial by jury.

But yesterday she filed an amendment to her petition to the district court and asked for a jury of 12 men in the case. It is also understood that an attorney will represent her in the trial to be held this month.

The Lincoln highway traverses a part of her property, the very part, she says, that is worth \$10,000 an acre because she had a revelation that beneath the road lies a vast treasure of oil and coal.

A restraining order was recently issued from the district court forbidding Mrs. Mothander from blocking traffic on the highway. The road was spanned with heavy wire in two places, and claiming that she was acting by divine command, Mrs. Mothander caused notices to be posted offering a reward of \$25 for the arrest of any one tampering with them. She was quoted as saying that she would defend her property by firearms if necessary.

HEALTH WARNING

Make every effort to avoid having colds, chills or wet feet. Chilling the feet results in congesting the internal organs, and inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, with rheumatic twinges and pain in back, generally follow. Use Foley Kidney Pills. They are the best medicine made for all disorders of the kidneys, for bladder irregularities, and for backache and rheumatism. They do not contain habit forming drugs. Tonic in action, quick in results. The Robinson Drug Co.

F. W. Stewart Funeral to Be Held Wednesday

The funeral of Frank W. Stewart will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the family home, 411 Rosita avenue, Colorado City, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Stuntz, while the services at the grave will be in charge of the Knights of Pythias and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Members of both orders are asked to meet at the hall at 1:45 o'clock the afternoon of the funeral and go to the house in a body. It was learned yesterday that the death certificate and a post mortem examination gave meningitis, caused by an affliction of the ear, as the cause of death instead of spinal meningitis. Stewart was one of the oldest engineers in the employ of the Colorado Midland. He is survived by his wife and three children, his mother and sister.

FLORIDA EVERGLADES CO. REELECTS DIRECTORATE

Directors of the Florida Everglades Land Co. were reelected yesterday morning at the annual meeting of stockholders as follows: W. A. Otis, Percy Hagerman, C. E. Titus, A. H. Hunt, C. A. Bryant, and C. E. Edwards. It is expected that the following officers will be reelected: William A. Otis, president; Percy Hagerman, and C. A. Bryant, vice-presidents; C. E. Titus, secretary and W. S. Greenwood, treasurer and assistant secretary.

SCHOOLS WILL OBSERVE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

The Washington's birthday exercises to be held at the Opera house Friday evening for the city schools and the Cheyenne school, under the auspices of the J. D. U. A. M. will be presided over by J. D. Madden, superintendent of the city schools, and Mrs. Evelyn Lewis has in charge the program of the city schools, and Mrs. Maude Sheridan and Miss Lucy Nowles will have charge of the Cheyenne program. J. A. Jeanson's orchestra will furnish the music. The Rev. S. E. Brewster will deliver the invocation. The complete program will be announced tomorrow.

Drive away germs with GOLD DUST

The modern surgeon carefully cleanses hands and instruments before and after every operation; he realizes the danger both to himself and his patient of any clinging germs.

Germs thrive and multiply wherever they can find a lodging place in grease and dirt, and where things are scrupulously clean they find it hard to live.

The easiest and surest way to keep things clean lies in the use of Gold Dust washing powder. Gold Dust goes deep after dirt and routs out every germ and hidden impurity. It is the sanitary cleanser.



Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work

BREAKS A COLD IN A FEW HOURS—PAPE'S

First dose of Pape's Cold Compound relieves all gripe misery—Contains no Quinine.

After the very first dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" you distinctly feel the cold breaking and all the disagreeable gripe symptoms leaving.

It is a positive fact that a dose of Pape's Cold Compound taken every two hours until three consecutive doses are taken will cure gripe or break up the most severe cold, either in the head, chest, back, stomach or limbs.

It promptly ends the most miserable headache, dullness, head and nose stuffed up, feverishness, sneezing, sore throat, running of the nose, mucus, catarrhal discharges, soreness, stiffness and rheumatic twinges.

Take this wonderful Compound with the knowledge that there is nothing else in the world which will cure your cold or end gripe misery as promptly and without any other assistance or bad after-effects as a 25-cent package of Pape's Cold Compound which any druggist can supply—it contains no quinine—be sure you get what you ask for—accept no substitute—belongs in every home. Tastes nice, acts gently. Advertisement.

Colorado City DEPARTMENT

CITY COUNCIL TRANSACTS MUCH ROUTINE BUSINESS

The regular meeting of the city council last night was short, and most of the time was taken up with various business pertaining to the water system. City Engineer Garstin submitted a map of the system, the by-laws of the new water company, of which the city holds three fourths of the shares, were brought up for discussion, and J. P. Jackson was appointed to take care of the collecting of the water rents. Other minor matters were transacted, one of them being the sending back of a bill to City Physician Gillett of Colorado Springs, with the request that he submit it to the Colorado City physicians for whom the work was done. The entire session of the council lasted little more than half an hour.

Blasting Causes Rain of Iron Along Avenue

Frequently in the last few days bits of iron have been driven as far as Colorado avenue by the force of the explosions of the giant powder that is being used to break up the heavy machinery at the old reduction mills into convenient size for shipment. For this reason, Mayor Hamble has notified the workmen that the blasting must either be discontinued or some means must be devised to keep the pieces of iron from being hurled uptown. The workmen are now decreasing the amount of powder used, and think that this will effectively meet the demands of the mayor.

MODERN WOODMEN WILL GIVE VAUDEVILLE SHOW

Colorado Springs camp No. 1225, M. W. A., is arranging a vaudeville entertainment, to be given tomorrow night in Woodmen hall, that promises to be one of the most attractive ever given there. The committee in charge consists of C. M. Eriq, H. C. Henderson, J. C. Hagg, E. E. Snyder and M. P. Smith. The program, which is to begin at 8 o'clock, is as follows: Pione Duet. Selected. Selected. Prof. E. A. Prior, Frank Hart Prior, Reading—Old Moss. Kenneth Goules Song—Annie Laurie. Ladies Quartet—Mabel Weber, Jennie Barr, Agnes Osborne, Frankie Barr. Dancing. Miss Floy Sisco. Motion Pictures. Arthur Rivald. Song—Hush Ye Honey. Ladies Quartet Hypnotism. Lloyd Shaw and Assistants.

M'CREEARY'S PANSY BEDS IN BLOOM YEAR ROUND

Considerable credit as a horticulturist attaches to J. C. McCreary of the Argus. In that he has had pansies in bloom in his yard in the west part of Colorado City all winter. McCreary has hundreds of small plants now growing about his place. The pansies grow so freely that they often have to be dug up to keep them from crowding out other flowers.

COLORADO CITY NEWS NOTES

The Rev. V. O. Penley spent yesterday visiting in Castle Rock.

M. L. Phelps, superintendent of the Colorado Midland railroad, is making a trip to the Pacific coast in his private car.

Judge McCoach resumed his duties as police magistrate yesterday. He has been ill and unable to come to his office for several weeks.

Jesse Taylor, the captain of the deers staff of Naomi Rebekah lodge No. 50, has been presented with a gold three-link pin by the degree staff in appreciation of his work in drilling them.

Dr. H. S. Florence, who for several weeks has been troubled by someone stealing gasoline from his garage, Sunday night caught a boy filling a two-gallon bucket out of his gasoline can. The lad ran away and disappeared in the darkness.

The J. O. C. Bible class of the Christian church will give an entertainment at the church Saturday evening of this week. The program will be appropriate for Washington's birthday, and will consist of vocal and instrumental music, recitations

Final Clearance Sale

IN OUR STORE Department

Bargains for Everybody

If You Wish to - Save
From 20% to 35% on
Your Shoe Bill, Come to
This Big Sale.



dialogues, tableaux, and drills in cost

Miss Florence Clark entertained a few of her friends at a Valentine luncheon Friday afternoon. The color scheme was carried out in red, and white. Among those present were Miss Fern Reitzel, Miss Nina Gray, Miss Helen Grier, Miss Lucile Huff, Miss Hazel Yates, Miss Adelaide Stedert, Miss Beatrice Cooper, Miss Hazel Lucas, Miss Glennie Seibert and Miss Margaret McKesson.

15-Year-Old Boy First to Reach the Summit of Mont Blanc in 1913

GENEVA, Feb. 17.—Aldo Bianchini, aged 15, son of a wealthy Italian, is the first Alpine to arrive at the summit of Mont Blanc in 1913. It is a great record for such a young climber. He was accompanied by a friend named A. Donati and the guides Bocherel and Rey.

They set out from Courmayeur (Italy) and reached the summit after a difficult climb, during which the boy refused to be assisted by the guides.

Many well-known Alpinists of repute would not risk this ascent in winter.

SYLVIA PANKHURST IS IN TOWNS OF LAW AGAIN

LONDON, Feb. 17.—For the first time this month Sylvia Pankhurst is under arrest. She was taken by the police while engaged with other suffragettes in window breaking in the east end of London.

CALL OFF STRIKE

WACO, Tex., Feb. 17.—M. F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, issued an order tonight calling off the strike of the carmen of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway system. The order is to be effective at noon tomorrow. The strike was declared September 23, 1911. The order calling it off is unconditional.

The Return of Blood Eruptions

No Reason Why Anyone
Should Suffer With Such
a Disheartening
Experience.



No case of contagious blood poison is ever cured until the last particle of the virus has been removed from the circulation. The least taint left in the blood will sooner or later cause a fresh outbreak of the trouble, with all its hideous and destructive symptoms of ulcerated mouth and throat, copper colored blotches, itching, hair loss and nose-bleeds. No other medicine so surely cures contagious blood-poison as S. S. S. It goes down into the blood and steadily and surely drives out every particle of the infection. It absolutely and perfectly purifies the blood, and leaves this vital fluid as fresh, rich and healthy as it was before the destructive virus of contagious blood-poison entered the circulation. S. S. S. quickly takes effect on the blood, and gradually the symptoms disappear, the health is improved, the skin cleared of all spots, sores and other blemishes, the hair starts coming out, the mouth and throat heal and when S. S. S. has cleansed the system of the poison, the trace of the disease is left. S. S. S. cures contagious blood-poison because it is the greatest of all blood-purifiers, tested and proven in hundreds and hundreds of cases all over the country.

You will find S. S. S. for sale at all drug stores at \$1.00 per bottle. Write to The S. S. S. Specific Co., 327 West 18th St., Atlanta, Ga., for private medical advice and a very instructive book on all blood diseases, sent free, sealed in plain wrapper.



OH fudge! Make it of RONA Dutch cocoa. It is much cheaper than baking chocolate and infinitely more satisfactory for candies, icings, cakes, sauces, puddings, etc.

A pound of good coffee costs 35 cents. At best it will make only 20 cups. A 5 lb. can of RONA cocoa costs 25 cents. And it will make 61 cups of delicious cocoa.

THE DAY'S NEWS IN SPORT CIRCLES

Mack Says to Look Out for Washington in '13

'Athletics' Crafty Leader Afraid of Red Sox Last Season

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—In his speech at the Sporting Writers' dinner last night, Manager Mack of the Athletics made some remarks that should be borne in mind by all of the fans who are wondering where the teams of the American league will finish this year. Connie remarked that it would be well for the public to remember what Washington, which had never before had a first division team, did in 1912, and he declared that the team which finished second last year had been strengthened, and would be watching.

Those remarks are worth remembering. It is not often that the leader of the White Elephants does any prophesying, and when he does he almost invariably hits the nail on the head.

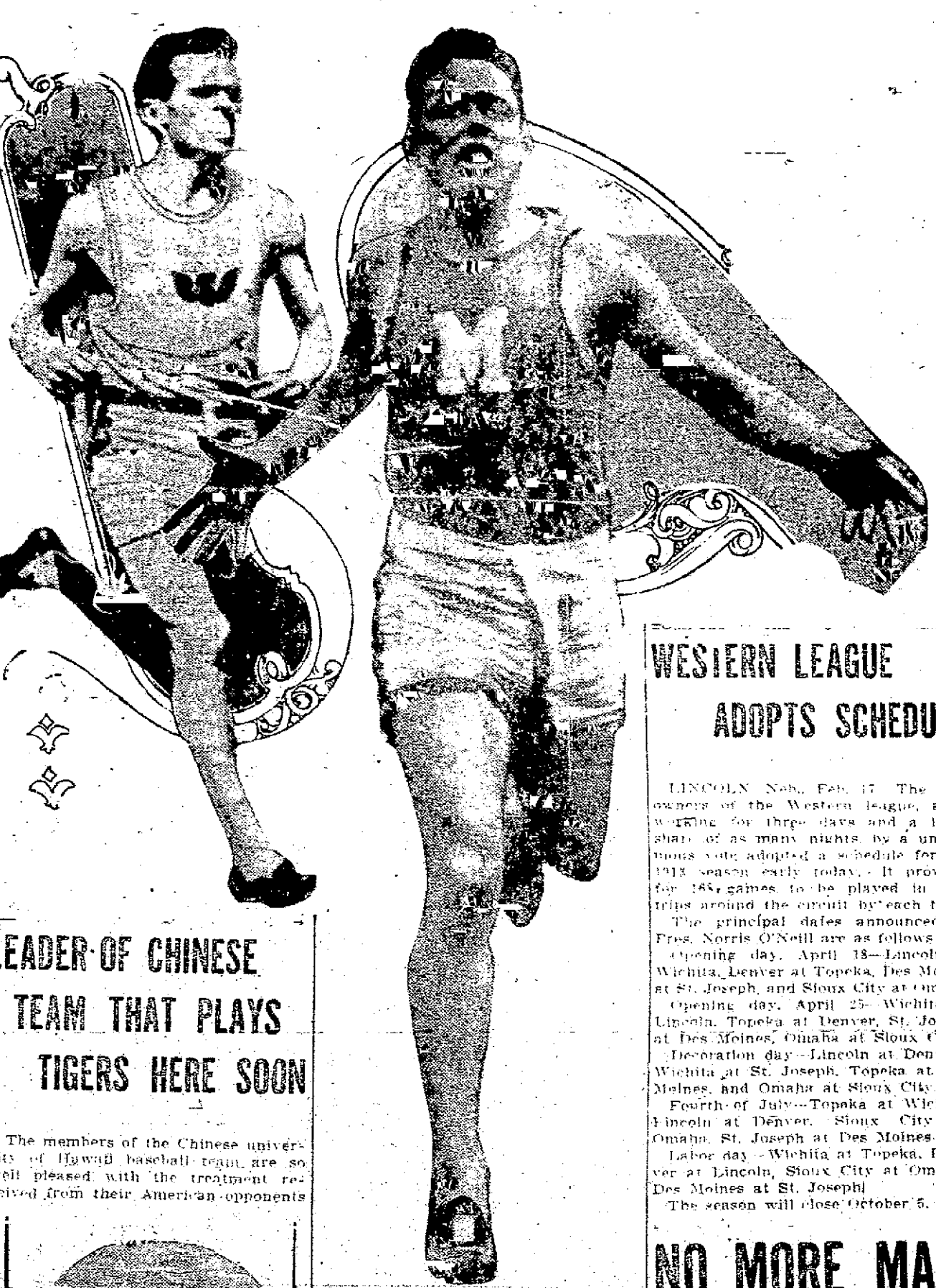
A year ago nine out of every ten in the country thought the Athletics would walk away with their third successive American league pennant. The first day the then world champions struck San Antonio Manager Mack made a speech in which he said: "Watch Boston!"

Connie made no secret of the fact that Boston was the club that he feared during the 1912 race. The season's results showed that Manager Mack had the situation sized up to a nicety.

Now Connie has given a notice on all of the clubs that he intends to benefit on his team as well as bringing the championship here this year. He has also told the fans that he has sized up the teams which finished in the second division last season—Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis and New York—as being stronger than they were in the last campaign.

This means that Manager Mack has figured out that there must be no "laying up" in the coming battle. There have been times in the past when a club could rest up star players or certain fielders against second division teams in order to prepare for the stronger clubs.

If Connie has the situation sized up right, this will be almost impossible. In such a case, it is the wise manager who will prepare for the situation in advance. This can be done only by having a reserve force of unusual strength; that is, substitutes of ability almost the equal of those playing regularly. It looks as if Connie had laid



LEADER OF CHINESE TEAM THAT PLAYS TIGERS HERE SOON

The members of the Chinese university of Hawaii baseball team are so well pleased with the treatment received from their American opponents



Last year that they have decided to pay another visit to this country. Captain Akana states that the team, which will be composed of about 15 players, will leave Honolulu on March 15. The expected 16 arrive in San Francisco on March 26, immediately after which the long list of dates arranged for the original athletes will be begun. Starting on the coast the team will work its way eastward, playing games in the coast and middle western states. After these are finished a number of games will be played with the big eastern teams. The trip will be concluded on June 21, after which the team will return home. All told, the team will complete approximately 50,000 miles. They play the College Tigers here in April.

TENNIS STAR IN MEXICO SAFE, IS LATE WORD

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17.—Authentic information that Miss May Browne of Los Angeles, a national tennis star who arrived in Mexico City Feb. 1 to participate in the Mexican National Tennis tournament, was safe, was received here today by her brother Ned Browne, also a prominent tennis player. Dr. A. G. Goodman, chief medical officer of the National Railways of Mexico, telegraphed that Miss Browne and members of her party were safe in the Goodman residence.

CLAIMS COMMISSION TITLE

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—Bob Niska of Milwaukee, defeated Cyclone Thompson of Syracuse, Ill., in every round of their 10-round fight here tonight. Niska now claims the title for the new 120-pound "featherweight" weight.

ITALY GETS BLIZZARD

ROME, Feb. 17.—The exceptionally cold spell prevailing throughout Italy reached its climax tonight in a snow storm after the temperature had fallen several degrees below zero. In passing the winter has been the severest in 20 years. Mount Etna is entirely white with snow and presents a magnificent spectacle at night.

The annual rain and snowfall of the United States is estimated to weigh 6,000,000 tons.

TWO GREAT MIDDLE DISTANCE RUNNERS

On the left is Melvin Sheppard and on the right "Ted" Meredith. These two great rivals of the under-path are still contending for supremacy. Meredith was one of the sensations at Stockholm last summer. These two young Americans competed in the 500-meter race at the Olympic and the prize was captured by Meredith to the astonishment of the entire American team, who had looked upon Sheppard as the sure winner.

Since his return to America Sheppard has been regaining much of his lost glory. In a recent relay race in New York he ran the last quarter in 50 seconds.



ABE BECOMES A PROMOTER

Abe Attell, the lucky little California boy who defended the featherweight championship title for so long, and has now graduated into the light promoter class. Yes, the dapper little ex-champion is a promoter now. Abe has a share in the Forty-fourth Street Athletic club. In New York about the classiest fight club in the metropolis, and acts as the matchmaker. Abe declares he will arrange the best matches ever enjoyed by the New York pugilists.

WESTERN LEAGUE ADOPTS SCHEDULE

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 17.—The club owners of the Western league, after working for three days and a large part of as many nights by a unanimous vote adopted a schedule for the 1913 season early today. It provides for 144 games to be played in four trips around the circuit by each team.

The principal dates announced by Fred Norris O'Neill are as follows:

Opening day, April 18—Lincoln at Wichita, Denver at Topeka, Des Moines at St. Joseph, and Sioux City at Omaha.

Closing day, April 25—Wichita at Lincoln, Topeka at Denver, St. Joseph at Des Moines, Omaha at Sioux City.

Decorative day—Lincoln at Denver, Wichita at St. Joseph, Topeka at Des Moines, and Omaha at Sioux City.

Fourth of July—Topeka at Wichita, Lincoln at Denver, Sioux City at Omaha, St. Joseph at Des Moines.

Labour day—Wichita at Topeka, Denver at Lincoln, Sioux City at Omaha, Des Moines at St. Joseph.

The season will close October 5.

NO MORE MAGPIE MATCHES; WILL CHANGE BOXING GAME

By W. W. NAUGHTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Shades of Meloney and Tom Cruise. The edict has gone forth from the New York boxing commission that there are to be no more magpie matches, at least so far as New York state is concerned.

Of course, there are other places besides New York, but the sons of Ham will gather little comfort from the reflection.

The other places seem ready to fall in line. For that matter, Los Angeles bear New York "to it." It is some little time now since Uncle Tom McCarey, southland's shrewd promoter, gave out that, in deference to the trend of the public opinion, he had given over signifying negroes and white men for ring contests.

Always Been Feeling.

It is no fallacy to say that there has always been more or less prejudice against the pitting of colored pugilists against whites. Whenever a negro triumphed over a paleface adversary in an important engagement the repugnance against such events increased.

The feeling became intense after the Johnson-Jeffries bout at Reno. It manifested itself mainly in indifference to Queensberry happenings in general, irrespective of whether the matches arranged were mixed or unmixed.

For quite a while the great unashamed displayed apathy towards their ring men and their fortunes, but after awhile things righted themselves. Interest in boxing was revived, but the aversion to black and white contests remained.

When Jack Johnson, behayed in a manner to merit the condemnation of right-thinking people, the fight promoters of the world were practically a unit in deciding that it was proper to oust the big negro from the pugilistic field.

Then the sporting men and critics in the various portions of the United States voiced opinions to the effect that it was high time to begin reorganizing the race, so far as pugilistic pastimes were concerned.

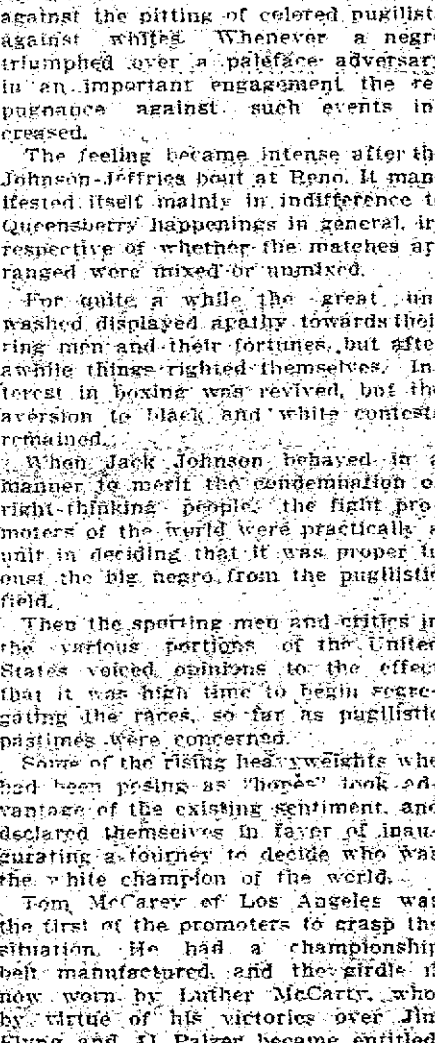
Some of the rising head-windmills who had been posing as "hopes" took advantage of the existing sentiment, and declared themselves in favor of inaugurating a tourney to decide who was the white champion of the world.

Tom McCarey of Los Angeles was the first of the promoters to grasp the situation. He had a championship belt manufactured, and the article is now worn by Luther McCarty, who, by virtue of his victories over Jim Flynn and Al Palmer became entitled, in McCarey's opinion, to hold and defend the belt against all comers whose commissions are of the required tint.

McCarty Let Down Bars.

McCarty, by the way, said recently that, while he had stated at the outset of his career he would never box a negro, he would relinquish his objections if the public wanted him to tackle Johnson.

This may have been a little "bluff" on Luther's part, and, if so, it was a perfectly safe one. The public, in its



MACK KEEPS QUIET

Connie Mack, the angular manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, photographed during the recent meeting of the American league officials in New York. While all the other managers were telling one another how their respective teams were going to finish on top, this unusually close-mouthed Irishman lived up to his reputation of being the Sphinx of organized ball, but kept his eyes and ears open so as not to overlook any opportunity of picking up a good player or making a favorable trade.

Athletic Training in High Schools Is Wrong

Expert Says Interscholastic Rules Should Bar Gate Receipts

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—That the present system of athletic training in our schools is an entirely wrong basis, is the firm opinion of James Ferguson, principal of the Polytechnic High school of this city. The many recent scandals of professionalism in amateur circles have brought to the mind of Principal Ferguson many feasible ideas on the subject of amateur athletes, and the training of amateur athletes.

Among the other criticisms of Ferguson is that he believes physical development in public schools is fully as important as mental development, and cites the fact that as far as the present education of our young is concerned there is no recognition of athletic training. In speaking of local conditions, Ferguson set forth two points, with several supplementary backings for his argument. He is figuring on starting a campaign to abolish the charging of admission to all amateur contests and stands for the abolition of the gate receipts in amateur games.

Ferguson says, would not only tend to narrow the lines of athletic to strict amateurism, but would cause the 99 per cent of the students who now pay no attention to athletics to take an active interest in the sports. Ten per cent is a conservative estimate of the school attendance who are now actively engaged or interested in athletics. To have the contests free and open would demonstrate to the players and the bleachers, and put athletics on a basis of "sport for sports sake."

"Gate Receipts Bad."

"Gate receipts are responsible for the killing of all athletic initiative on the part of the majority of the young people. The average freshman says to himself, 'I can't play well enough to go before all those people who have paid to witness this or that exhibition. All of which results in his not even trying his hand at whatever activity he is interested in.'

The cause of the charging of admission under the present system is due to the fact that the student body furnishes the necessary paraphernalia to the athletes. I do not think that this is correct. I feel that the expense incurred for the athletic development of our school students is a legitimate expense of the school department, and should be met in the same manner as all other legitimate expenses are settled. Equipment for athletic development should be furnished by the city, just as any other equipment is furnished.

If the arrangements for the furnishing of the necessary equipment for athletic activities could be made, the existing evil of our contests being professional in the sense of being paid for, could be speedily eliminated.

The world today recognizes the fact that the development of the body and scientific guidance is as important as the development of the mind. The present system of athletic training is the survival of the fittest among the individuals, with no one to champion the cause of the weaker ones. The school department takes no notice of the student's body, merely attending to the education of our boys and girls along mental lines.

Suggests Physical Director.

As far as official recognition is concerned, athletics, in general and particular, are no part of the public preparation. What interest is taken in bodily development by paid officials is purely a personal interest, or, in some instances, a professional coach, when the student body of the school can afford the expense, I would suggest that expert supervision be provided for—say a physical director in each school to look after the work in his specific institution. Why our students are not even taught to walk, or to climb, or many young men taught in Uncle Sam's training stations, are hollow cheered, or round shouldered? Especially is the matter of proper carriage lacking among the young women of our schools.

The present status of our athletics is as something grafted upon the public schools rather than an integral part of education. There is little or no inward desire for physical exercise among the scholars, and the creation of such a desire should become a part of educational work. I think competency in athletic ability, which is undeniably an invaluable asset to the graduate, should be a part of the curriculum of every public school.

In setting forth this issue on changes that should be made, Ferguson said: "The only way to meet the situation is to have athletic training compulsory under the thoroughly competent guidance of an expert instructor to organize and supervise the schooling of students in all branches of athletics. Another important thing that has been overlooked in our present system is the lack of a medical director. There should be a physician directly connected with the school department, similar to the medical director in the colleges.

Condition Must Be Remedied.

Present school athletics is a failure so far as the development of the majority of the school students is concerned. This must be remedied and remedied speedily.

The price we are paying for this deficiency of inefficient manhood and womanhood is too great to pass unnoticed any longer under the eyes of the present-day educators. It would not cost \$1 a year per student for the average high school of 1,500 students, in fact for a perfectly competent instructor may be procured for a salary of \$150 a month. The proper physical development of one boy or girl is worth \$1,500 a tone, whereas for that sum per year 1,500 boys and girls may be given efficient bodies as well as efficient minds.

It will work hardship to some of the colored gladiators—Sam Langford, for instance. Sam has made Australia his stamping ground for a year or so, and during that time has whalloped everything in sight. He has had no less than five battles with his color mate, Sam McVey, at the Antipodes, the score standing—Langford 4, McVey 1.

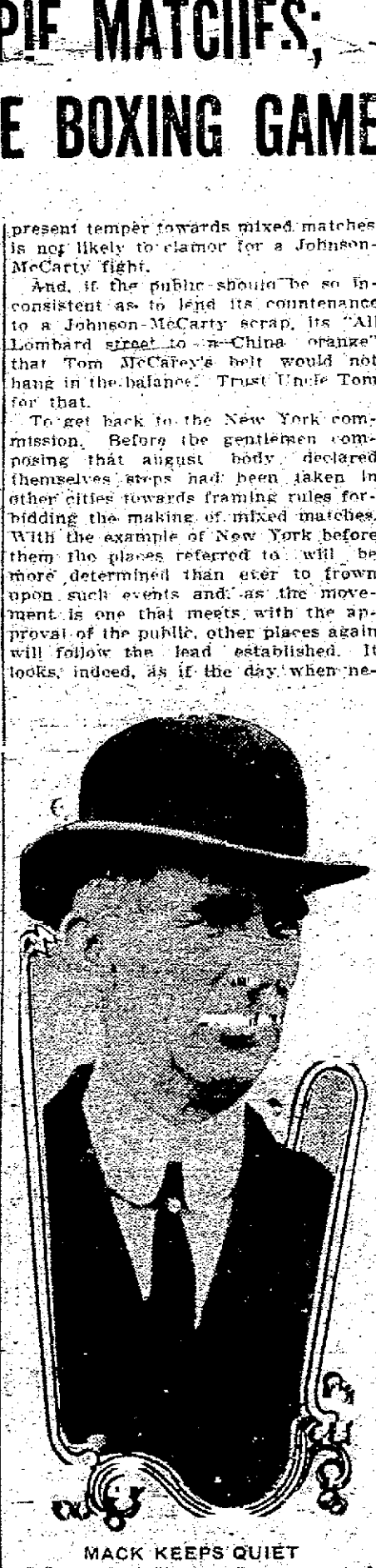
Langford is probably somewhat homesick by this time, and is filled with visions of the things he will do to the crop of white boys that will sprout up in his absence. But, with Los Angeles and New York already closed against mixed matches, and with other cities evidently determined to adopt similar measures, Langford's prospects for work will be slight unless he brings McVey with him.

If the new order of things becomes general, and it begins to look as though it will, there will be interminable arguments in the years to come in regard to the respective merits of champions of different colors.

It may be thought that there will be some "riot on the earth's surface" where a white champion and a black can get together without breaking any house rules and determining who is the champion of champions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Charles D. Daly, the famous gridiron star of Harvard and West Point, has been chosen and approved as football coach for Northwestern university.

Daly was Walter Camp's choice of quarterback on the All-American team for three years.



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BECKER WILL STRENGTHEN REDS

Beals Becker, the former speedy utility outfielder of the Giants, whom Manager McGraw has sold to the Cincinnati team for the regular winter price. The deal came as a big surprise as it was expected that McGraw would not let go of Becker unless in exchange for a good left-handed pitcher. Becker is a reliable hitter and a terror on the bases. He should be a big help to Manager Joe Tinker in strengthening the Red outfield.

